

Dimensions of the type (an old male, measured in skin):—
 Head and body (probably stretched) 229 millim.; tail 226;
 hind foot (wet) 29; ear (wet) 23.

Skull: basal length 43·5; greatest breadth 25·4; nasals, length 21·7, least breadth 3·7, greatest breadth 5·4; interorbital breadth 8; tip to tip of postorbital processes 9; intertemporal breadth 6; palate length from heuselion 23·6; palate breadth 13·8; combined length of *ms.*¹⁻³ 6·8.

Hab. W. Cundinamarca (Bogotá region). Coll. G. D. Child, November 1, 1895.

Type B.M. no. 98. 5. 15. 4.

This handsome species may be readily distinguished from *M. cinerea*, its nearest ally, by its dark yellowish belly, uniformly brown tail, and the narrowness of its nasals and interorbital region.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Malacostraca from Puget Sound, N.W. America.

By ALFRED O. WALKER.

ON the occasion of the visit of the British Association to Toronto in 1897 Prof. W. A. Herdman, F.R.S., made a trip to the Pacific coast, and had two or three days' dredging off Port Townsend in Puget Sound and Victoria, B.C. Among other marine animals taken were 33 species of Malacostraca, of which 7 appear to be new to science and 4 are European species, of which I can find no record from the west coast of North America. These last are all Amphipoda, viz. *Leucothoë spinicarpa* (Abild.), *Melita dentata* (Kröyer), *Ischyrocerus minutus*, Lillj., and *Podocerospis excavata* (Sp. Bate).

Trichocarcinus (*Platycarcinus*) *recurvidens* (Sp. Bate, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, vol. xv. p. 488) is redescribed, and the family Trichoceridæ, De Haan, abolished, the genus *Trichocarcinus* being placed next to *Cancer*, from which it differs in the greater prominence of the regions of the carapace.

The new species, which, like the last, are fully described and figured in the Trans. Liverpool Biological Society, vol. xii. pp. 268-287, pls. xv. and xvi., are as follows:—

Crangon munitellus.

Near *C. munitus*, Dana, but differing in its much smaller size and in the second thoracic carina from the median terminating in a tooth halfway to the orbital margin, while in *C. munitus* it reaches the margin and has no tooth.

Spirontocaris Herdmani.

No postocular spine; dorsal carina beginning rather in front of the middle of the carapace; rostrum horizontal, with subparallel margins reaching a little beyond the end of the peduncle of the inner antennæ; upper margin with five teeth, of which two are on the thorax, lower with one tooth near the point.

Heteromysis odontops.

Differs from the other species of the genus in having a tooth on the ocular peduncles, in the shorter carpus of the first pair of legs and the different jointing of the remaining tarsi, and in the lateral margins of the telson being spinous along their whole length.

Janira occidentalis.

Front of the head 3-lobed; telson with entire lateral margins produced into an acute posterior tooth; the posterior margin wider than the length of each lateral margin.

Paramphithoë pacifica.

Very near *P. assimilis*, G. O. Sars, but differs in having no teeth on the lower margins of the first three coxal plates, in the smooth margin of the first joint of the peræopods, and in the different form of the hind margin of the third pleon segment.

MÆROIDES, gen. nov.

Differs from *Mæra* in having a strong mandibular palp, equal upper and lower antennæ and last two pair of peræopoda; the last pair of uropoda scarcely projects beyond the second pair.

Mæroides Thompsoni.

The second gnathopod has a strong tooth on the propodos at the base of the dactylus, across which it projects.

AOROIDES, gen. nov.

Characters of female as in *Microdeutopus* and *Aora*, except that the mandible has a very slight and almost naked palp and the upper antennæ are entirely destitute of an accessory appendage. Only females were taken.

July 10, 1898.